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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/541,127	09/06/2005	Paul Wentink	Serie 6038	6176	
40582 AIR LIQUIDE	*****		EXAM	EXAMINER	
Intellectual Property			PARSA, JAFAR F		
HOUSTON, T	T OAK BOULEVARD, SUITE 1800 N, TX 77056		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1621		
			VAV DAME		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			01/02/2008	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

· · · · · ·		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/541,127	WENTINK ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Jafar Parsa	1621			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY	/ IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH/	S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS			
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Diperiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ware to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 Se	eptember 2005.				
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	i3 O.G. 213.			
Disposit	ion of Claims					
4)⊠	Claim(s) 44-71 is/are pending in the application	١.				
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5)	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
-	Claim(s) 44-71 is/are rejected.					
· —	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) <u></u>	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.				
Applicati	ion Papers					
9)[	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10)	10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	∍ 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
,	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).			
a)	☑ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:					
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.				
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	ity documents have been receive	d in this National Stage			
	application from the International Bureau	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachmen		·				
1) ⊠ Notic 2) ☐ Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da				
3) 🔯 Inforr	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal Pa				
Pape	r No(s)/Mail Date	6) 🔲 Other:				

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Regarding claims 44, 70 and 71, the phrase "may be" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 44-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steynberg et al (WO 02/38699) in view of Butwell et al (USPN 6497750).

Applicants' claimed invention is directed to a method for converting hydrocarbon gases into hydrocarbon liquids through Fischer-Tropsch methods. In addition to liquid hydrocarbons, a waste gas containing hydrogen, carbon dioxide, and hydrocarbons with

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less than 6 carbon atoms, is produced. The waste gas is separated and several gas streams are produced. One such gas stream contains methane, and has a recovery rate, in terms of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, of at least 60%. Another gas stream has a recovery rate, in terms of carbon dioxide, of at least 40%. A supplementary gas stream, which contains hydrocarbons with at least 2 carbon atoms, is also created.

Steynberg discloses a method for preparing hydrocarbons by reacting synthesis gas by means of so-called Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. The condensed product phase that is withdrawn from the product condensation stage comprises hydrocarbon products having 3 or more carbon atoms. In the vapor phase work-u stage, the vapor phase is separated into the gas component comprising concentrations of carbon monoxide and hydrogen thereinafter referred to as the first gas component, a second gas component enriched in methane, and a third gas component comprising mainly carbon dioxide.

See page 3, lines 13-30.

Steynberg teaches that the vapor phase work-up stage include a carbon dioxide removal step in which the third gas component is removed from the vapor phase, and a subsequent cryogenic separation step to which the residual vapor phase is subjected and in which the first gas component is cryogenically separated from the second gas component. The residual vapor phase is passed to a subsequent pressure swing adsorption step where it is separated into the first and second component. See page 4.

Steynberg teaches that a vapor phase withdrawal line 34 from the stage 33 to a heavy ends recovery stage 36. A light hydrocarbon withdrawal (less than 3 carbon) line 38 leads from the stage 36 to the stage 28. See page 7, lines 13-16. A second gas

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component withdrawal 46 leads from the stage 42. A line 48 leads from the line 46 to a hydrogen production stage 50. See page 7, lines 22-25.

Steynberg is silent with respect to recovery rate of hydrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide by passing the waste gas through a first bed comprising alumina, a second bed comprising silica gel and a third bed comprising at least one member selected from the group consisting of zeolite, carbon molecular sieves and titanium silicate. However, Butwell teaches a process to achieve separation of various gaseous components from waste gas stream including separating nitrogen, methane and gaseous hydrocarbons, utilizing two separate PSA stages adsorbents such as, zeolites (4A pore size), carbon, silica gel, alumina titanium silicate and molecular sieves. See abstract, summary of the invention and examples.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Steynberg with the teachings of the Butwell, in order to achieve high separation recovery of various gaseous components from a waste stream.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jafar Parsa whose telephone number is (571)272-0643. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m. (M-F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bonnie Eyler can be reached on 571-272-0871. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jafar Parsa

Primary Examiner

Art Unit 1621

JP

December 21, 2007

J. PARSA

PRIMARY EXAMINER